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Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.

Large bottles.....\$0.50
Per gallon.....\$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is not poisonous.

NO better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently fitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the most care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emphs when received in good order.

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The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
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PURE TABLE WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.
The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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The Canton Dispensary, Canton.
The Dispensary, Fochow.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.
London Office, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1894.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM AND AFTER THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1894, THE SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" WILL BE THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER MONTH.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, 14th June, at 5, Museum Road, Shanghai, the wife of H. W. GYE, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 14th June, the wife of J. DRAPER-BENTLEY, of a son.

DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 11th June, 1894, ALFRED CHARLTON (Marine Superintendent, China Navigation Co.), aged 48 years.

At Shanghai, on the 11th June, CARLOTTA P. SHARP, aged 33 years.

At Tientsin on the 6th June, Dr. F. C. ROBERTS, of the London Mission Hospital, aged 31 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1894.

HOSPITALS FOR ASIATICS.

THE deep-rooted and violent opposition of Asiatics to European medical treatment is one of the worst of the dangers which the present plague has shown to constantly overhang the Colony, for though, from several causes, it may happen that European methods may not be very successful in the suppression of such epidemics, yet native hospitals, native doctors, native remedies, and in fact the whole course of native action has been shown up in such a grotesque and gruesome light within the last few weeks that there can be no alternative for the future—"China for the Chinese," and no more ever again in this British Colony. The *Avenir du Tonkin* has some very useful and pertinent comments on the difficulty that arose here, when the Tung Wah or Po Leung Kuk magnates headed a determined resistance to every beneficial plan of the authorities. Our contemporary says:—

"This question of hospitals among Asiatic communities is, as may be readily seen, one of great importance; and we have had ample occasion to note here in Hanoi, quite recently, when small-pox broke out, how intense was the aversion of the Annamites for European prescriptions. One temporary hospital, run up especially to meet the emergency, had to be pulled down again without ever being honoured with a single patient's patronage; and so great was the fear of being forcibly removed to the European establishment that the natives, who caught the contagion preferred to leave the town, abandoning their business, and running the risk of spreading the deadly infection far and wide."

Yet, to allow the Chinese any longer to run their own pernicious pest-houses on their own loathsome lines is an infinitely greater danger; it would not do the least good to either the colony or the mainland, while the establishment of a complete system on modern principles, entirely replacing the Tung Wah and all its kind, must certainly benefit Hongkong, in spite of whatever incidental disadvantages might ensue. The outbreak of the plague was not detected until it had been among us a fortnight.—Why? Because the causes of the deaths had been reported erroneously. And why was that? Because Chinese coolies are allowed to practise as qualified medical men; because the great hospital, the only one to which the Chinese as a body wish to go, is controlled solely by Chinese, whose capability for such vital responsibilities may be gauged from the circulars, pictures, charms, and other arrant tomfoolery of which we have been giving a few examples for several days past. As long as native prejudices are allowed to hold sway, so long will this danger remain, as real and deadly as ever. It is all very well to say that we must respect the custom of the country and the beliefs of these Asiatics; but as a matter of fact we mustn't, and we don't. The British Government abolishes Juggernaut murders, *cultes*, infanticide, and slavery; why therefore tolerate the Black Death and similar epidemics, arising out of Chinese customs and habits of life, fostered by fatuous superstitions and promoted by prejudices? Whatever hypothesis we adopt as to the cause of the plague, it can be directly traced to this monumental conservatism and hatred of new or of any other progress. If it be over-crowding of tenements—the Sanitary Board passed bye-laws to restrict over-crowding, but the Celestial will be as adverse and the Government humbly backed down. If it be plain ordinary filth—the sanitary inspectors used to enter Chinese houses at will (as is done in Macao) and enforce some degree of cleanliness, until three or four years ago, when the coolie managed to obtain the discontinuance of such intrusions. It cannot be the drains that formed the sole cause of the plague, for in Canton, Peking, and Yunnan, drains do not exist; while in the European part of Hongkong the plague is unknown. If it be not endemic at all, but imported, then it should have been detected at once; and here again the Chinese have been allowed so much latitude that they blocked the way, disguising and concealing the disease both in ignorance and in pure anti-foreign obstinacy. After the alarm was given, the impudence of the obstructionists rose to a sublime height. They objected to having their houses searched, though plague victims persistently crawled into dark holes and died there unknown; they objected to the European hospitals, doctors and medicines; they circulated all sorts of most detestable malignant stories about the Government; they "boomed" the national superstitions and mad Oriental quackeries in defiant opposition to the methods of the authorities; they devised petty obstacles to check the sanitary official satrapy end and turn, and finally they resorted to violence.

A stubborn spirit like this cannot be batted over. It is absolutely impossible and in our time will never be possible to conciliate such deeply ingrained perversity. If we do not wish to fight it, we must let it have its own way—allow the British Colony of Hongkong to be governed by the gang that mobbed Mr. LAU WAI CHUNG, and by the horde that had the courage to use sticks and stones against two over-kind women who were foolish enough to pity and help the sick and dying. That is the kind of "native customs & beliefs" which we are to respect. The only other alternative is war to the knife. There is no medium course. As long as Chinese "doctors"

are tolerated, none else will have the ear of the people; as long as there is a native "hospital," however Golgothasque, it will exercise a very exclusive monopoly; as long as "charms," pickled snakes' teeth and decoctions of burnt joss-paper are legally permitted, the finest inventions of modern science will never have a show in an epidemic; and as long as deaths may be put down to "fever" in the certificate of a highly educated Chinese *medico*, there will be no telling when we are being attacked by another devastating pestilence. If we are to have a remedy at all, the only way is to declare every one of these things absolutely contraband. Half measures or "diplomatic compromises" will increase the trouble tenfold, doing less good and more harm than mastery inactivity and supine helplessness. How has Macao escaped? We in Hongkong are often tempted to poke fun at our neighbour, to despise her perhaps in some points, to laugh at her as being "moribund"; but they laugh best who laugh last, and this epithet would form a grim joke for fair Macao to place as an epitaph over Hongkong's grave.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MOROCCO SUCCESSION.

LONDON, 17th June.
The Powers have unitedly recognised Abd-el-Aziz as Sultan of Morocco. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Salisbury, has received the Sultan's credentials from the Sultan.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGE IN ROME.

An anarchist fired at Signor Crispien whilst on his way to the Chamber of Deputies. The Italian Prime Minister escaped unhurt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. N. S. O'CONNOR, the British Minister, left Chefoo for Peking on the 7th inst.

HARMSTON'S Circus opened to a crowded tent at Shanghai on Tuesday last, and the performance throughout was received with enthusiastic applause.

It is rumoured may be believed the Ocean Steamship Co. of Liverpool have sold four more of their obsolete "black" steamers to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Japan.

OFFICIAL accounts state the Kiu Islands and the Kiu Islands Company will take delivery of the steamer *Cardigan* at Yokohama on the 20th inst. She will be re-named the *Thurl Maru*.

It is alleged, says the *Strait Times* of the 17th inst., that the Chinese coolies brokers in Hongkong, in shipping coolies to the Straits, are doing so by shipping them through British North Borneo and Labuan.

SEVERAL days ago the Chinese cruiser *Chao* was captured twenty-four plates and took them to Ningpo, where long before this they have received the "happy despatch" to a better world, where piracy may not be considered a capital offence.

LATEST advices from Calcutta state that the heat there is abnormal. The Calcutta Tramway Co. lost 18 horses in one week and the heavy stables have suffered heavily. One European, Mr. Ross, Carriage Superintendent of the E. I. Railway, died of heat apoplexy.

Judge—You are found guilty of robbing the plaintiff of everything he had on him excepting a valuable brandy flask.
Bertha Blet—Brandy? Was der brandy in it?
Judge—Certainly!
Bertha Blet—Then I pickles insanity.

A PARAGRAPH in a Japanese paper states that the withdrawal of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers from the Hakodate berth has created quite a panic among shippers at that northern port. So serious are matters, that the manager of the Hakodate branch of the Company has left for Tokyo.

When steaming up the Shanghai river on the night of Friday the 8th inst., the Ocean Co.'s steamer *Palliser* met with a serious accident which is expected to delay her about a month. It appears that the steamer had dropped her anchor and to prevent touching a bank her engine was put astern, when the struck another bank, breaking the fore of her propeller frame, swinging the rudder shaft, and doing other damage.

THE *Yih Shing* reports that a number of Japanese merchants in Kobe interested in shipping affairs have under consideration a scheme for the organization of a steamship company to be called the *Toyoko Kisen Kaisha*, or Oriental Steamship Company, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, to run a line of steamers from Kobe to Canton and Hongkong. The support of the merchants of Osaka to the undertaking is being collected.

The Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme in the Barrack Square this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Polka—"Bon Jour"
Waltz—"The Rose Tree"
March—"The British Grenadiers"
Waltz—"The Rose Tree"
March—"The British Grenadiers"
Waltz—"The Rose Tree"
March—"The British Grenadiers"

THE *Haplophragma* Court says that at Kien-lin, a little distance from that town, there are two flourishing coffee plantations, the existence of which has probably never been suspected by anybody. The first was started several years ago by a native named Man-van-nach, who had served a term in the French colonial army and got a few raw Liberian coffee berries, which he planted on returning to his village home. Diligent tillage gave him, after repeated plantings, about 2,000 "heads." He sold 1500 plants to a neighbour, but floods and a swarm of snails crushed great havoc and came near destroying the whole of the plantations. However, both of the out-planting natives perished, and the new owner was wonderfully well. The *Standard* is obtaining for them 1,000 Liberian and Mocha plants on special terms.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Medical Reports of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for the half-year ended March 31st.

Two cases of highway robbery occurred on Pok-fu-lam road yesterday and are being investigated by the police. The victims in each case were Chinese.

M. LE MYRE DE VILERS, who was formerly French Resident-General in Madagascar, is of opinion that the annexation of that country to France would be carried out when the work of colonization was completely accomplished.

A sudden and urgent demand for Cardiff coal has arisen at Nagasaki, presumably for naval purposes. In consequence the steamer *Clara*, which arrived at Shanghai with a cargo of Japan coal on the 9th inst., has been chartered to take a cargo of Welsh coal to Nagasaki.

It is announced from Peking that the Throne, in answer to a memorial from the Viceroy Li, has appointed General Yeh Chih-chao, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, to the chief of the troops destined for Corea. General Yeh was the officer to whom is due the credit of suppressing the Chaoyang insurrection in the winter of 1893. The brigade was to have assembled for embarkation at Tongku (near the Taku forts) on the 4th instant.

A CANTON correspondent writes that all is now quiet in that city, the prompt action taken by the Consular body and the Viceroy having apparently had the desired effect. Many deaths are still occurring from the plague. Numerous arrests have been made in connection with the assault on the missionary women and the posting of placards inciting the people to rise and avenge themselves on the foreigners.

The Nanking Naval school, eighteen of whose first-class cadets were examined by an officer courtously lent by Sir E. Fremantle, has, says the Shanghai morning paper, recently been enrolled by the Viceroy Li in a memorial to the Throne. The directors and professors have all been recommended for promotion, amongst them being the English Naval professor, who has been recommended for a dragon decoration of the 2nd class.

A TELEGRAM from Raub dated the 11th inst. says:—"Rough clean-up of Battery yielded 620 oz. amalgam, estimated quantity of stone crushed being 440 tons. Prospects remain unchanged." The Singapore *Free Press* comments—"If we assume the proportion of gold in amalgam to be 7 per cent, which is not probably very far from the mark, that would give roughly 230 ounces of gold to the quantity of stone crushed, or, in other words, a little more than half an ounce of gold per ton of stone crushed; say about \$9,000 for the month's work."

ACCORDING to Shanghai native papers there has been no foreign cotton yarn imported into Szechuan during the past two years, but during last spring several hundreds of bales were sent to Kiangsi. Some days ago a steamer conveyed to Kiangsi upwards of 300 bales, which are reported to have been purchased in Shanghai by some Szechuan merchants, for sale in that market. More of this article is wanted. It is said the reason why foreign cotton yarn is now again in great demand in that province is because the Chinese machine-made cotton yarn is not so fine and light as that of foreign make.

A STARTLING social innovation comes to us from Germany, where a new sect has been started calling themselves "Fruitarians." They appear to be people of wealth and education and the wildest cranks who have yet appeared before public gaze. They have sent an agent to the Sandwich Islands, where he is to buy a large tract of land on the entire island. This accomplished, the sect will follow him and set down to carry out their theories. They propose to revert to the Garden of Eden condition, or else to the monkey state just preceding. All wearing apparel is to be eschewed, the citizens and their wives are to be banished, the only food to be fruits, and all the luxuries and comforts of civilization are to be dispensed with. There are said to be a hundred members of this queer crowd, and finally the weapons with a capital of close on a million dollars.

THE Shanghai City Fathers are apparently determined not to be "caught napping" by the plague, cholera, or any other similar unwelcome visitation, if all possible precautions can prevent such a calamity. The *N. C. Daily News* has the following instructive paragraph:—Cholera has been termed "the great sanitary reformer," for the fear of its visitation has spurred on municipal and local authorities to the adoption of necessary precautions. In a similar way the possibility of the plague being introduced into Shanghai is having good results. The officers of the Municipal Council have been busily engaged for some days now flushing out drains and sewers, and liberally dispensing disinfectants in malodorous nooks and corners. They have also been able to enlist the support of the sanitary authorities to a degree hitherto unknown, in having carpets and immovable furniture removed. Hitherto these standing menaces to the health of the population have been very lightly regarded by the Chinese, and attempts to compel their removal have been unsuccessful. Within the last few days however, over two hundred have been done away with, and it is to be hoped they will never be permitted to return. Accommodation is being provided for the Point and Woosung for plague patients, and large orders have been given for sulphur to be employed in fumigating houses.

Further evidence was not called. His Worship passed sentence of six weeks' imprisonment on Captain Crowe and one of three months on the mate, each with hard labour.

A further charge of assault, a very trumpety one, against the second officer of the *Selkirk* was withdrawn.

THE PLAQUE IN HONGKONG.
Generally speaking, there is nothing new to report concerning the plague. The returns show that it is not gaining ground and we are reliably informed that the Emergency Corps are now working slightly ahead of the disease and seem in a fair way to be able to grapple with it. If this is so the scourge should be removed from our shores in the course of the next month or two, provided firm measures are adopted with a view to checking the diffusion of the bacilli. The Chinese should not, as at present, be allowed to crowd into the lanes and reeking basements about the houses in hitherto untainted sections of the city. Several evil-smelling lanes leading off Pottinger Street are in a dirtily insanitary condition and may at any moment become hot-beds of the disease, while Lower Macao and several of the lanes contiguous to Queen's Road West and Praya West are certainly in such an abominable state of filth as to justify the publication of the names of the responsible landlords of these fated localities at an early date.

A young Portuguese named Pereira, the brother of the man who superintends the brewing of the coffee doled out to the "Whites" of the plague, was among the recent victims of the plague. He was working with the scavengers and it is believed took the infection from the filth and rubbish which it was his duty to assist in removing from condemned houses at West Point.

At the Central Police Station this morning fifty special constables (Indians) were sworn in to enable the authorities to draw a cordon round Wan-chai district, with a view to prevent plague-stricken people from moving into that part of the colony from the infected districts—a sensible arrangement that should have been made weeks ago.

The medical staff of the Alice Memorial Hospital are now treating a limited number of patients in a large mat-shed ward at Kennedy-town.

The latest official returns are as follow:—
From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—
New Deaths: Ditch, Rem. under cases cured treatment

Hospital ship *Hygeia*..... 0 0 10
Kennedy-town..... 3 1 36
Slaughter House..... 42 23 137
Private houses..... 11 15 0
A. M. Branch Hospital..... 1 5 0
Total..... 56 46 203

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to June 18th, noon, 1,891; grand total, 1,025.

From noon until 5 p.m. to-day, at the Tung Wah branch hospital 4 new cases, of whom 2 died on arrival; deaths in the hospital since noon 9; total remaining under treatment 132.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
LONG RANGE CUP.

Six members shot for the Long Range Cup on Saturday, June 16th, Mann proving successful with a good score of 76. Mr. McDonald was a very bad second, and the shooting of the other competitors was about the worst ever seen on the range. The net scores are appended:—

800 yards. 1000 yards. Net Total.
Inspector Mann..... 85 100 185
Mr. McDonald..... 55 110 165
Mr. Hayward..... 90 117 207
Mr. Stewart..... 68 100 168
Mr. W. Duncan..... 55 8 63
Mr. G. L. Duncan..... 55 4 59

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Taiyuan*, Capt. R. Nelson, with the Australian mail, arrived in harbour this morning. For the following telegrams we are indebted to our Sydney exchanges:—

LONDON, May 15th.
A fire has occurred at the Camberwell work-house. Four hundred inmates had a narrow escape.

A telegram from New York states that 40 Coxeyites have been sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment for seizing a train.

May 16th.
A number of Coxeyites seized and capsized a ferry-boat at Yakima, in Washington Territory. Nine persons were drowned.

The numerous important arrests which have been made in connection with the Nihilist plot in St. Petersburg have given the death-blow to a revolution which was peering, and which it is believed will require years to reorganize.

The miners were imprisoned in the Aurora mine, at Michigan, U.S.A., when the mine took fire, have been rescued.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has refused to agree to a reduction in the army vote.

In a letter to the *Times*, Sir John Pender, chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, replies to the views of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, with regard to the Pacific cable. He contends that the fallacies alluded to by Sir Charles Tupper respecting the projected cable are Mr. Sandford Fleming's, and not his (Sir John Pender's).

May 22nd.
Mr. John Morley, M.P., in the course of a political speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne, last night, said that both the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Rosebery had failed to reform the House of Lords, and it had now become necessary for the Lord's power of veto to be strictly limited forthwith.

The Belgrave correspondent of the *Times* says that the latest coup d'etat of the young King Alexander is purely domestic in character, and is unlikely to have any European effect.

King Alexander has resumed the personal power conferred upon the ruling sovereign by the Constitution of 1869.

May 23rd.
Mr. Labouchere, M.P., writing in *Truth*, says that Mr. Ashley Cooper's pan-Britannic scheme is "all froth." Mr. Cooper, he says, "coolly takes credit" for the visits to England of the Australian cricketers and other colonial athletes.

May 24th.
The operative upon Mr. Gladstone's right eye for the removal of cataract, which was thoroughly successful, was performed without the administration of any anæsthetic.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Cyriel Anthon George Bridge, Director of Naval Intelligence at the Admiralty, will succeed Rear-Admiral Bowden-Smith as Commander-in-Chief of the Australian naval station.

The disputes between Portugal and Brazil, arising out of the Portuguese vessels harbouring insurgent refugees, have been settled.

An important Nihilist plot has been discovered at Smolensk, a town where Russian military manoeuvres are to take place under the inspection of the Czar.

The residence intended for the Czar during his visit was thoroughly inspected before His Imperial Majesty's arrival, and it was then found that it had been completely undermined.

From New York it is reported that the floods at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, have rendered 20,000 persons homeless, and caused damage to property estimated at \$2,000,000.

The death is announced of Professor George John Rossman, F.R.S., F.L.D., Fullerton Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of London, and Rosebery Lecturer on Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.

It is expected that Dr. Spencer Walpole, the well-known writer and politician, will be the British delegate to the Federal Conference to be held at Ottawa next month.

The Public Prosecutor at Salta, Argentina Republic, has approved of the extradition of James Spencer Balfour, the abducting promoter of a director of the Liberator Building and other London societies, at present in liquidation.

The *Times* states that the treaty entered into between the British Government and King Leopold of Belgium, for a lease of half of the territory of Equatorial Africa occupied by Emin Pasha, accords to Great Britain the control of the Upper Nile and an enormous line of communication throughout the length of Africa. It will also, the paper says, afford Great Britain a check upon the French Congo.

The chief race of the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting to-day resulted as under:—
PAYNE STAKES, of 1500 sovs., with 400 sovs. added; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stake; for three-year-olds; colts 1st, fillies 2nd, etc., winner extra, maiden allowances. *Harvey* wins.

Lord Cadogan's ch. b. Stowmarket, by Timothy Tenax.
Mr. C. D. Rose's ch. b. St. Hilary, by St. Simon.
Mr. E. Foster's ch. b. King Charibert, by Charibert—dam by The Miner.

A meeting of shareholders in the Metropolitan Coal Company of Sydney, Limited, was held to-day, at which it was agreed that the working capital of the company should be increased. It was also suggested that the Sydney board of directors should be abolished and a local agent appointed.

The Cambridge University is about to confer the degree of LL.D. upon the Duke of York. In his speech at Birmingham last night, the Earl of Rosebery said that dealing with the reform of the House of Lords was not a simple question. To abolish the Chamber would certainly be imposing a great strain on the Constitution. Personally he would prefer mending or reforming the Chamber to ending it. The creation of new peers had been suggested as a means of securing reform, but they had no guarantee that these peers, if created, would vote for the extinction of the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons last night John Lubbock, Unionist member for London University, submitted a motion for bisecting the Budget, separating the customs and inland revenue from the national debt sinking fund.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposed the motion, saying that the real object intended was to give the House of Lords impunity to reject the portion which included the death duties.

The motion was rejected, on division, by a majority of 40.

Telegrams from New York give particulars of a severe engagement which has taken place at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, between the police and the coal miners on strike.

A force of 30 police attacked and attempted to disperse a crowd of 2,000 strikers. The latter resisted, and revolvers were used by both sides, eight of the strikers being shot dead.

May 25th.
The liberation was unattended with any pain. Mr. Gladstone is improving in health.

Mr. George Newman, M.P., proprietor of the *Westminster Gazette*, who was reported to have been created a baronet, has declined to accept the honour.

The position of affairs at Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, is regarded as very critical, and the feeling of alarm is developing into a panic.

This has been intensified by the discovery of a secret ammunition factory, which has allotted 3,000,000 cartridges to assist the threatened rebellion.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. J. F. Hogan asked why colonial military officers who have qualified in Great Britain are not eligible for the position of adjutants in British volunteer and militia regiments.

Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, in reply, said that it was impossible to appoint colonial officers to British commands as suggested, owing to the technical point that they were not included in the ranks of the British army.

Fairplay, in an article on Mr. James Huddart's proposed new mail service between Canada and England, says that every day savors of success. Prices of materials for the new steamers are low, and, as a moderate estimate, it is intended that the steamers shall meet the Admiralty standard for cruisers.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last night Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General, said that the Australian mail contracts had been renewed until January, 1895. This would enable him to give full consideration to the requests made by the colonies with regard to these contracts.

The strike of coolies employed in coaling the mail steamers at Port Said continues. In consequence of the menacing attitude of the strikers, a strong force of blue-jackets has been landed from British gunboats. Extra police have also been despatched from Cairo to assist in preserving order.

News from Paris is to the effect that Ismail Pasha, formerly Khedive of Egypt, who was deposed in 1879, is dead, and that his death is being kept secret.

In the House of Commons Mr. A. J. Mundella, who resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade in consequence of the remarks of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams in connection with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, insisted that his character was free from any stain of dishonour. Weeks ago, he said, he offered to place his resignation in Lord Rosebery's hands.

Serious collisions have taken place between the police and the coal-miners on strike in Pennsylvania and Indiana, United States. Many were killed on both sides.

The Budget Bill has been committed without division in the House of Commons.

Speaking at Birmingham on the other night, Lord Rosebery admitted that the Home Rule Bill was not perfect. The Government would again attempt to settle the question in accordance with Irish ideas.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General, stated that until the text of the postal agreement arranged at the late intercolonial conference at Wellington, N.Z., reaches London, he was unable to say whether it would be necessary to hold a conference with Australian representatives regarding the postal contract between Great Britain and Australia.

The Countess of Glasgow (wife of the Governor of New Zealand), who is on a visit to England and Scotland, will return to New Zealand at the end of July.

It is reported that Patrick Tyeen ("Number One") the head centre of the Irish Invincibles, intends to reveal the connection of the Paranalites with the Phoenix Park murders.

The order of Kishinev has been conferred upon Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, the well-known author and journalist, and editor of the *Spectator*.

A British force has completely routed Makani, a notorious slave chief, in Nyassaland, South Africa. 100 natives were killed.

action with the bill has furnished its report. It exonerates the senators from the charge of having accepted bribes, and finds that there is no foundation for the statement that capitalists had offered bribes.

An extensive gas explosion has taken place at the military barracks in Berlin. A thousand iron bottles and some large gasholders charged with compressed hydrogen gas, and stored in a portion of the barracks used for ballroom purposes, exploded with terrific force. It is not known whether any serious injury was caused by the explosion.

The action is ascribed to the divergence of opinion between Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony.

The Parliament of Cape Colony has sanctioned the annexation of Pondoland, South Africa, to Cape Colony.

In the House of Commons last night a resolution was carried by a majority of 127 affirming that the expenses of elections shall be paid out of the local rates.

The Irish members of the House of Commons have notified to Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that they intend to oppose the Irish Education Bill at all its stages, owing to the omission of the order of the Christian Brothers from the provisions of the Bill.

The strike of coolies employed in coaling the mail steamers at Port Said is assuming a somewhat serious aspect.

The strikers made an attack upon the stevedores' offices, but were eventually dispersed by the police at the point of the bayonet.

The landing of blue-jackets from the British gunboats as a measure of precaution has engendered a feeling of jealousy in France, and a French man-of-war has in consequence been ordered to Port Said.

The latest intelligence from Belgrade in reference to the revolutionary movement in Serbia is to the effect that the Radical Judges have been dismissed.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Belgrade.

A plot has been discovered at Buenos Ayres, capital of the Argentine Republic, to blow up the Parliament House and the Bourse by means of dynamite.

Many arrests have been made. Several bombs have been found.

May 27th.
M. Polignac, formerly Minister of Education in France, declares that it is the first duty of the new Government to dispel the British delusion that France is willing to submit to the ignoring of her best founded rights on the Congo.

The Earl of Rosebery has again invited Mr. John Burns, the labor M.P. for Battersea, to join the Ministry. Mr. Burns has, however, declined, urging that he could best serve the workers by remaining outside the Ministry.

Mr. Argyll, Home Secretary, is appointing a committee to inquire into the condition of the London cab drivers, many of whom are now on strike against the excessive rents charged by the owners of cabs.

THE SITUATION IN COREA.
The course of recent events and the present position of affairs in Corea are still shrouded in uncertainty, but there would appear to be very little doubt that the political situation is serious, not to say alarming, as the danger of a collision between the Chinese and Japanese troops, who have been sent by their respective Governments to the Hermit Kingdom, is ever imminent, and such a conflict would inevitably produce disastrous results, from which other Powers, especially Great Britain and Russia, would find it almost impossible to keep clear. Perhaps the easiest method to make clear to our readers what has already been done, and what it is reported and believed is intended to be done, will be to quote as briefly and concisely as possible the most salient portions of the reports in the Japanese and Shanghai papers.

The correspondent of the *Yokohama Specimen* from Seoul, the capital of Corea, on May 26th, as follows:—"The troops, in all between 1,500 and 1,500, sent from the capital to Chulla province came in collision with the insurgents; one hundred are reported killed, two hundred missing, and two field pieces captured. Makpo is in the hands of the insurgents. This is one of the Government rice-depots, and the fall is a gain to the people. The insurgents provided a merchant vessel calling at this port, seized three Korean officials, and after a severe beating, took them off to the shore, while the boat weighed anchor and sailed for Chemulpo."

A special to the *Kobe Herald* dated June 3rd reports that a few days previous the Royal forces had a severe engagement with the Togakuri insurgents in the neighbourhood of Chungju. The Government forces were routed, and Chungju, one of the largest towns in Cholla Do, fell into the hands of the rebels. Chungju remains in the rebels' possession.

The opinion in Seoul was that the Government troops would not care to face the insurgents again, as they had little heart for the business, numbers apparently sympathizing with the object of the revolt too much to care to sacrifice themselves for the sake of a set of corrupt officials.

Chinese troops were stated to have left for the scene of hostilities, including 300 Pung Yang veterans and 200 General Min's "braves." This force left for the seat of war on June 2nd inst., and as the correspondent truly enough remarked, it remains to be seen what result the accession of this number of Chinese regulars will have upon the spirits of the defeated Korean troops.

Much anxiety was naturally felt in Seoul, and public interest centred upon the developments of the next few days.

The following notes, translated from Japanese papers in the *Yokohama Specimen* of June 7th, are interesting:—

The Japanese Government informed the Chinese Government yesterday that it would send troops to Corea.

As the Korean Government finds itself unable to quell the Togakuri rebellion, it has asked for reinforcements of the Chinese Government, which has given immediate consent. Li-Hung-Chang has ordered instant preparations to be made for mobilization.

These preparations are going on. A despatch received to-day from Tientsin states the strength of the troops for Corea at about 10,000.

The Chinese Government, anticipating future troubles in Corea, had sent to that country men with knowledge of military affairs, who lived in the peninsula in the disguise of medicine vendors or travelling merchants. They were, in case of emergency, to enlist as soldiers at a moment's notice. There are about 1,000 of these men. They have now become soldiers.

In connection with the despatch of Chinese troops to Corea, the following telegram from Tientsin was lately received in Tokyo:—

Li-Hung-Chang has despatched 3,000 troops from Weihaiwei and Taku for Corea. They will probably land at Gamsu. Preparations are going on for the despatch of further companies.

Gamsu is in Chagudo, Corea, and is only 45 miles from Seoul.

The telegraphic communication between Seoul and Fusan having been interrupted, no telegrams can be received in Japan direct from Seoul. The Chinese fleet must now be relied upon. Though this is a matter of regret that we are in the dark as to the latest movements of the Togakuri, the most important of all to Japan are the movements of the Chinese troops in Corea.

The late Kim-Ok-kin's younger brother, Kakkim, was at home attending on their father, when the disturbance of 1884 occurred. Though he was entirely unconnected with his brother's plot, he was vicariously imprisoned for Yim's crimes. It is now rumoured that he has broken from his prison and joined the Togakuri. In point of ability he rivalled his brother.

The proposed despatch of 10,000 troops by China may well be regarded with suspicion, for they are too numerous for the mere suppression of the Togakuri rebellion. We may expect to see great disturbances in the Far East.

This morning's *Official Gazette* gives notification by the Ministers of War and Navy, prohibiting the publication for the present in newspapers and periodicals of the movements of the Army and Navy, and of strategic secrets.

It is rumoured that there is a foreigner (whether only one or more is not clear) among the Togakuri, acting as their tactician.

There is at Seoul a standing army of 5,000 men, trained in foreign style by two American instructors. Of these, two regiments are provided with Remington rifles, while there is also an artillery corps with Gatling guns and a Krupp gun.

We understand that the actual strength of troops being sent out by Japan to Corea is 4,102.

A telegram in a Yokohama paper dated Ninon, Corea, June 6th says:—"A warship of uncertain nationality, and an American and two Chinese men-of-war, arrived here yesterday, and more vessels are expected. One thousand five hundred Chinese soldiers are expected to reach here to-day."

The *Kobe Herald* of the 11th states that telegrams received in Tokyo from Seoul, via Shanghai, report that the Togakuri people captured eight vessels and fishing boats off Joseupo, at the mouth of the River Keum, and that in obedience to the instructions of the Consul at Jinsen all Japanese fishing boats have been ordered to suspend sailing.

The Chinese Government's request to the Korean Government for despatch of reinforcements is believed to be based on the policy of the well-known Chinese Envoy to the Peninsula, who is supposed to have persuaded the Korean King to make a further application in a private interview.

No further advice about the reported march of a Russian force into Corea has been received, but the news is generally credited. In Japan, some papers assert that small bodies of Russian troops have crossed the frontier before, but this statement is probably based on a misapprehension. It may not be out of place to mention here that the number of soldiers in the immediate vicinity of Vladivostok is about 1,600, and that Russia now has twelve war vessels on station besides six steamers of the Volunteer Fleet. It is more than probable that the men-of-war have been despatched to Jinsen.

Thus the *Yokohama Specimen* of the 6th inst.:—"Referring to the number of troops dispatched by the Chinese Government to Corea, some Japanese papers state that they reach ten thousand, but the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* puts no confidence in the report. The Chinese correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* telegraphed to that paper that seven hundred men of the Infantry and one hundred men of the Artillery will leave Taikoo, and seven or eight hundred of the Infantry start from Sankulion for Corea. A detachment of soldiers is to leave Ryojoko, and preparations are being hurriedly made for their despatch."

Telegraphic intelligence published in the native papers states that the Korean capital has been surrounded by the *Togakuri*, but little reliance can be placed on this report, for a telegram which reached the *Nichi Nichi* yesterday announces that the enemy after advancing into the Zen Province, took up a position in the locality, and the armies of the Government and the *Togakuri* are now brought face to face. No fighting has been reported from either camp, and it may therefore be taken as granted that the capital has not yet been surrounded.

The reported despatch of Russian troops is now said to be groundless. A telegram message from Tientsin received by a private company in Tokyo yesterday states that a large mob, comprising 10,000 persons, had broken out into rioting at Kifu, a district near the boundary between Russia and Corea.

The Japanese Government has sent an intimation to the Chinese Government that it is dispatching troops to Corea to afford protection to the Japanese Legation, Consulate, and subjects. The date of the dispatch of this message has not been published.

There was a rumour in the Settlements yesterday, says our Shanghai morning contemporary of the 11th inst., amongst natives trading with Corea and Japan that the Viceroy Li has received secret instructions from the Throne to send 6,000 foot and 1,500 cavalry drawn from Port Arthur and Tientsin to hold Chemulpo and Seoul, and that three fleets will be despatched or already are on their way, the one to the south-eastern extremity of the straits between Corea and Japan and the other to patrol the waters between Fusan and Chemulpo. It is also said that the Nanyang fleet has received orders to be ready to proceed to sea at a moment's notice, and that the military governor of Fungien has also received telegraphic instructions to send a force of 3,000 cavalry across the Yalu into Corea.

On the 12th the *N. C. Daily News* adds:—"It is a matter of some difficulty to gain reliable information concerning what is going on in Corea, but we have good authority for stating that Japan, following the example of China, has despatched troops to the Hermit Kingdom. China is said to have sent 10,000 soldiers, but this seems an unnecessarily large number, and the probability is that the despatch of troops, numbering about 3,000 foot and drilled troops, armed with superior weapons. The number sent by Japan cannot be learned with any precision. It is hoped that the presence of these troops will not lead to complications, China and Japan assuming the position of on-lookers, ready to act only when the interests of their nations are threatened."

We are in receipt of later information to the effect that the situation has become extremely critical owing, it is asserted, to 10,000 Japanese troops having landed at Chemulpo, followed by similar action on the part of the Chinese, who have over 10,000 men of all arms under the command of Yeh Chih-chao, commander-in-chief of Chihli, encamped at Nasampo, which is about ten miles from Chemulpo and twenty-five miles from Seoul. There are at least ten war-ships representing Great Britain, Russia and the United States, in addition to those of China and Japan, are on the Korean coast watching the course of events.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and that it is tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne."

MARTIN MILLER, M.D., &c., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A. Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—Adv.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18th June, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

18 June, 1894.—At 4 p.m.												
STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	Physical.			Force.	Wind.	Cloud.	Humid.	Dir.
					Temp.	Humid.	Dir.					
Whitby	30.04	58	SE	1	80	1	1	SE	1	80	1	1
London	30.10	58	SE	1	80	1	1	SE	1	80	1	1
Yokohama	30.18	58	SE	1	80	1	1	SE	1	80	1	1
Shanghai	30.18	58	SE	1	80	1	1	SE	1	80	1	1
Amoy	30.18	58	SE	1	80	1	1	SE	1	80	1	1
Swatow	30.18	58	SE	1	80	1	1	SE	1	80	1	1
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Amoy	30.18	58	SE	1	80	1	1	SE	1	80	1	1
Swatow	30.18	58	SE	1	80	1	1	SE	1	80	1	1
Shanghai	30.18	58	SE									

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—100 per cent.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £30.00
 paid up.—\$24 buyers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £4 buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent. premium.
MARINE INSURANCES.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$30 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$65 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 170 per share, sales and sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited.—\$142 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association.—\$73 buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited.—Tls. 15 per share.
 The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$123 per share, sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$177 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company.—\$79 per share, buyers.
 The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$13 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company.—\$65, sales and buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited.—\$33, buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company.—\$49, sales and sellers.
 China Mail and Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.
 China Mutual Shipping Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$160 per share, sellers.
 Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$48, buyers.

MINING.
 Panjoon Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$64 per share, sales and buyers.
 Panjoon Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per share, buyers.
 The Kowloon Gold Mining Co., Limited.—\$100 per share, sales and buyers.
 The New Hainan Gold Mining Co., Limited.—\$100 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Szechuan Gold Mining Co., Limited.—\$100 per share, sales and buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—\$6 per share, premium, sellers.
 Godown and Warehouse Co., Limited.—\$21 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$40 per share, sellers.
 Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.
 Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$112 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$50.
 The Shamone Hotel Co., Limited.—\$4 per share, sellers.

LANDS AND BUILDING.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited.—\$10 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited.—\$53, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited.—\$25 per share, sellers.
 Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.—\$10, sales and sellers.
 Dalkin, Crickbank & Co., Limited.—\$11 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited.—\$6 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited.—\$4 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited.—\$105 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company.—\$125 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company.—\$78 per share, sales and buyers.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
 \$40 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited.—\$3 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$61, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited.—\$475, buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Light Level Tramway Co., Limited.—\$65, buyers.
 Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 2/1
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/1
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1
ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/62
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/69
ON INDIA.—
 T. T. 192
 On Demand 192 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
 Bank, T. T. 73 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 74 1/2
 Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 89.40
 Silver (per oz.) 28 1/2

EXCHANGE.
 On London.—Bank, T. T. 2/1
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/1
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1
ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/62
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/69
ON INDIA.—
 T. T. 192
 On Demand 192 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
 Bank, T. T. 73 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 74 1/2
 Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 89.40
 Silver (per oz.) 28 1/2

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.
 Mr. J. S. Mace. Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton.
 Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mr. W. J. Hamilton.
 Mr. Debenham. Mr. J. F. East.
 Mr. J. Dowling. Mr. J. F. East.
 Mr. Fullerton. Mr. W. S. Hamilton.
 Mr. G. Holmes. Mr. Jones.
 Mr. MacLean. Mr. McArthur.
 Mr. McArthur. Mr. Moore.
 Mr. J. Rankin. Mr. J. G. Wright.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Anderson. Mr. G. W. Lake.
 Mr. T. Aoyama. Mr. R. Lyall.
 Rev. S. A. Bayler. Baron and Baroness
 Mr. P. C. Birch. Ladarlo.
 Dr. J. P. Bodkin. Mr. J. McEln.
 Mr. H. W. Brockbank. Mr. J. R. Mees.
 Dr. V. Danenberg. Mr. T. Mitchell.
 Mr. E. Davis. Dr. W. M. Mearns.
 Mr. E. H. Derrick. Mr. A. D. Mutter.
 Mr. A. Dietrich. Mr. Wilhelm Nieper.
 Mr. W. A. Duff. Dr. Y. Okada.
 Mr. W. F. Ellis. Mr. W. Ring.
 Mr. O. Fastick. Mr. S. Rustonjee.
 Mr. G. Fenwick. Mr. A. D. Mutter.
 Mr. Dr. Galvino. Mr. E. Poyser.
 Mr. T. Haglami. Mr. Sayé.
 Mr. C. A. Jung. Mr. F. E. Shean.
 Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. P. B. Vander Byl
 Dr. Kinoshita. Mr. A. D. Mutter.
 Pro. L. Katsato. Mr. C. F. Vander Byl.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.
 The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, Honolulu, and left Yokohama on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 24th.
 The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 7th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 5th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The Indo-China steamer *Kulsang*, from Calcutta, leave Singapore to-morrow (the 18th instant), and may be expected here on the 26th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The 'Union' line steamer *Isabella* left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 22nd.
 The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bormida* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.
 The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left Bombay on the 13th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

ARRIVALS.
 GLENISHEL, British steamer, 2,240, R. D. Jones, 18th June.—London 5th May, and Singapore 13th June. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 SUTLIN, British steamer, 2,101, W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R., 18th June.—Shanghai 16th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TAIYUAN, British steamer, 1,459, R. Nelson, R.N.R., 16th June.—Sydney 30th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 ALWIN, German steamer, 400, J. Petersen, 16th June.—Pakhoi and Hallow 16th June, General.—Wielor & Co.
 AMOY, German steamer, 663, W. Wolf, 16th June.—Canton 19th June, General.—Ed. Schellbass & Co.
 FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 16th June.—Tamsui 14th June, Amoy 16th, and Swatow 18th, General.—D. Lepark & Co.
 PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, J. A. Morris, 19th June.—Bangkok 6th June, and Koh-si-chang 13th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 INGRAM, German steamer, 894, E. Piper, 19th June.—Sourabaya 9th June, Sugar.—Wielor & Co.

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 June 18, *Nanyang*, German str., for Canton, June 18, *Ravenna*, British str., for Shanghai.
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 June 19, *Protonita*, British steamer, for Saigon.
 June 19, *Amoy*, German str., for Newchwang.
 June 19, *Ariaki Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Mongkut, British steamer, 1,5 Swatow, &c.
Actio, Danish steamer, for Hallow.
Taiyuan, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Amoy, German steamer, for Newchwang.
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The British steamship *Phra Chula Chom Kiao* reports that she left Bangkok on the 9th instant, and Koh-si-chang on the 13th, and had light to moderate south-west winds and cloudy weather to Polo Parang; thence to the Brothers had heavy rain. From the Brothers to Cape Padaran had strong south-west breeze and clear weather. From Cape Padaran to within 100 miles of Gap Rock had strong south-east winds and cloudy weather with high confined sea; thence to port had light east winds and fine weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
 For Yokohama and Higo.—Per *Aglata* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Takow.—Per *Pemphos* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco.—Per *City of Rio de Janeiro* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 12.30 P.M.
 For Amoy.—Per *Rio* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 1.30 P.M.
 For Shanghai.—Per *Glenaholm* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Hallow and Pakhoi.—Per *Alutia* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Europe, India, &c.—Per *Bayern* on Monday, the 25th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Changsha* on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of India* on Wednesday, the 4th July, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.
STEAMERS.
 AGLATA, German steamer, 1,700, Petersen, 15th June.—Hallow, and Singapore 9th June, General.—Stensen & Co.
 AGNES, French steamer, 290, Gao. R. Stevens.
 AIRLIK, British steamer, 2,400, W. Ellis, 15th June.—Sydney 22nd May, Newcastle 23rd, Brisbane 25th, Townsville 28th, Cooktown 30th, Thursday Island 1st June, Port Darwin 4th, and Dilly (Timor) 7th, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 BUCKHALUS, British steamer, 1,194, J. M. Hay, 18th June.—Nagasaki 9th June, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens.
 CANTON, British steamer, 2,044, C. L. W. Field, 18th June.—London 5th June, Bombay 3rd May, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer J. F. Smith, 12th June.—San Francisco 17th May, and Yokohama 5th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
 DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,198, W. A. Dinse, 16th June.—Bangkok 9th June, General.—Stensen & Co.
 ESMERALDA, British steamer, 666, J. C. Gerard, 16th June.—Manila 13th June, General.—Shewan & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 177, Captain Stopaul.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.
 FREY, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 13th June.—Pakhoi 16th June, and Hallow 17th, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 HAIPHONG, French steamer, 872, H. Galetti, 9th May.—Bangkok 7th May, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
 HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruhn, 30th May.—Saloon 25th May, Rice.—Wielor & Co.
 HONGKONG, French steamer, 739, C. Bastran, 15th June.—Halphong 11th June, General.—A. R. Marty.
 MASAYOSHI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,244, S. Onishi, 17th June.—Whampoa 17th June, Ballast.—Order.
 NORMANBURG, British steamer-launch, 55, Ancheta, 1st June.—Saodan 26th May.
 PIMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, P. Cornelissen, 14th June.—Meji 9th June, Coals.—Stensen & Co.
 PRAYA, 130, Captain MacLennan.—Hongkong Government Tender.
 RIO, German steamer, 1,102, C. H. Davidson, 16th June.—Saloon 12th June, Rice.—Wielor & Co.
 SYVERE, Norwegian steamer, 1,111, C. A. Loding, 17th June.—Odessa 6th May, General.—Blackhead & Co.
 STRATHLEVEN, British steamer, 1,188, Cormack, 14th June.—Meji 7th June, Coal.—Dodwell, Carrill & Co.
 TAILER, German steamer, 828, J. Calender, 14th June.—Saloon and Deli 10th June, Rice and General.—Meyer & Co.
 TAIKAO, British steamer, 1,501, H. W. Hogg, 18th June.—Canton 18th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 VERMOREL, British steamer, 1,876, C. H. S. Toocue, R.N.R., 18th June.—Yokohama 9th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.
 GLENISHEL, British steamer, 2,240, R. D. Jones, 18th June.—London 5th May, and Singapore 13th June. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 SUTLIN, British steamer, 2,101, W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R., 18th June.—Shanghai 16th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TAIYUAN, British steamer, 1,459, R. Nelson, R.N.R., 16th June.—Sydney 30th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 ALWIN, German steamer, 400, J. Petersen, 16th June.—Pakhoi and Hallow 16th June, General.—Wielor & Co.
 AMOY, German steamer, 663, W. Wolf, 16th June.—Canton 19th June, General.—Ed. Schellbass & Co.
 FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 16th June.—Tamsui 14th June, Amoy 16th, and Swatow 18th, General.—D. Lepark & Co.
 PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, J. A. Morris, 19th June.—Bangkok 6th June, and Koh-si-chang 13th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 INGRAM, German steamer, 894, E. Piper, 19th June.—Sourabaya 9th June, Sugar.—Wielor & Co.

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